

**CITY OF SHOREVIEW
AGENDA
CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP
JULY 9, 2012
7:00 P.M.**

1. ROLL CALL
2. DISCUSSION REGARDING SECTION 218 MODIFICATION AGREEMENT
3. REVIEW OF BUCHER PARK PRELIMINARY MASTER PLAN
4. DISCUSSION REGARDING RUSTIC/HAWES/DEMAR ROAD NOISE
5. OTHER ISSUES
6. ADJOURNMENT

Memorandum

Date: July 5, 2012

To: Mayor and City Councilmembers

From: Laurie D. Elliott, Human Resources Director

Re: PERA and Social Security Deductions for Councilmembers
Section 218 Modification Agreement

Background

Councilmembers who took office prior to July 1, 2002 are allowed to participate in the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) Defined Contribution Plan (DCP) and Social Security. Councilmembers who took office after this date must choose the DCP or Social Security, but not both. This change took place because PERA closed their “Coordinated Plan” to governing elected officials in 2002 and the Section 218 Agreement as approved by Social Security was no longer in effect for elected officials.

With the upcoming Council election this fall, we will likely have a new Councilmember who is required to choose between PERA and Social Security. In order to participate in both retirement savings options, the Council would need to approve a Section 218 Social Security Modification Agreement. This agreement would *require* all future Councilmembers to participate in Social Security. Future Councilmembers would also have the *option* to participate in PERA’s DCP plan.

Discussion

Requesting a modification to the 218 Agreement takes approximately six months. The process includes passing a resolution (effects newly elected officials) and holding a “referendum” (effects existing officials only). In this case, a referendum means a vote of those Councilmembers who are eligible to vote on this issue. Only Council members who are participating in Social Security or DCP are allowed to vote in a referendum. This includes Councilmembers Wickstrom and Withhart. All other Councilmembers are participating in both programs and may not vote in a referendum. Eligible Councilmembers who *vote for* the Modification would have Social Security withheld from their pay. Eligible Councilmembers who vote against the Modification would not have Social Security withheld from their pay. In other words, the purpose of the referendum is to allow existing Councilmembers to continue their current Social Security and DCP choices. The referendum results have no impact on current or future Councilmembers. The passage of the resolution is what effects newly elected officials.

Steps for Approval of a 218 Modification Agreement: It takes a number of steps to approve and process this agreement modification.

- 1) The City Council must adopt a resolution requesting a divided vote referendum. A sample resolution is attached for your information.

- 2) A copy of the resolution and a list of eligible elected officials must be submitted to PERA. PERA works with City staff to establish the referendum dates which must be a minimum of 90 days, plus 10 additional days for absentee voting.
- 3) After the time frame is established, a ballot is provided to each Councilmember so they may vote to accept or reject Social Security under the Agreement.
- 4) At the close of the referendum process, the City certifies the results and sends them to PERA. A vote is all that is needed to approve the request for modification. Even if the voting results are 0-2 against Social Security, the Modification Agreement moves forward based on passage of the resolution.
- 5) PERA sends the resolution and voting results to the Social Security Administration for processing. This step can take six weeks or more to complete.
- 6) Once Social Security signs off on the Agreement, PERA notifies the City. Those who voted in favor of Social Security would have retroactive Social Security taxes taken from their pay, based on the effective date established by the City.

Impact of Vote: For those who are eligible to vote, the impact of their vote only affects them as individuals. Other Councilmembers and newly elected officials are not affected.

Officials Eligible to Vote	Impact of Vote “in favor of” Social Security	Impact of Vote “against” Social Security
Active DCP members - This category refers to elected officials who are currently have DCP deductions (5%) withheld from their salary, but are not having Social Security taxes (6.2%) withheld.	Active DCP members voting in favor of Social Security are indicated that they want to pay the 6.2% tax on their earnings in addition to their DCP contributions. They are also agreeing to pay any retroactive Social Security contributions based on the effective date established in the Resolution and Section 218 Agreement modification.	Active DCP members who reject Social Security coverage are indicating that they do not want the Social Security tax (6.2%) withheld from their prospective earnings.
DCP-eligible officials - This category refers to elected officials who have Social Security tax (6.2%) withheld from their salary, but do not have DCP deductions (5%) withheld.	DCP-eligible officials voting in favor of Social Security are indicating that, if they subsequently join the DCP, they want the Social Security deductions (6.2%) to continue to be withheld from their salary. These officials could eventually obtain concurrent social Security and DCP coverage on their earnings on a prospective basis.	DCP-eligible officials rejecting Social Security are indicating that, if they subsequently join the DCP, they want Social Security withholdings (6.2%) to stop as a result of the DCP membership. These officials could not obtain both Social Security and DCP coverage on future earnings.

Long-term Effect of Agreement: Once a Modification Agreement is approved, the decision is *irreversible*. All future Councilmembers will be subject to Social Security withholdings and will have their choice to participate in the DCP plan.

In Summary

- Passing a resolution means that all future elected Councilmembers will be required to participate in Social Security and will have the choice to participate (or not participate) in PERA’s DCP plan.

- The referendum only affects Councilmembers Wickstrom and Withhart, and they are the only two who are allowed to vote in the referendum. The purpose of the referendum is to allow them to keep their current Social Security and PERA selections intact. Their vote has no affect on anyone or anything else.
- There aren't any clear advantages or disadvantages to pursuing a 218 Modification Agreement. It's a matter of anticipating what future Councilmembers would like to have available to them.

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SAMPLE SOCIAL SECURITY RESOLUTION FOR ENTITIES WITH ELECTED OFFICIALS
CURRENTLY HOLDING POSITIONS COVERED BY THE DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN
(AND EXCLUDED FROM THE COORDINATED PLAN)

WHEREAS, Minnesota Statutes Section 355 sets procedures to allow a governmental subdivision to extend full Social Security coverage to certain local elected officials who are members of, or are eligible for membership in, the Defined Contribution Plan administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association; and

WHEREAS, City of Shoreview desires to offer full Social Security coverage to its eligible elected officials.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City of Shoreview City Council does hereby adopt the following resolution:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of this governing body to extend the provisions of Minnesota Statutes Section 355.02, Subd. 3(b), providing full Social Security coverage to eligible elected officials of the governmental subdivision named above.

SECTION 2. In pursuance of said policy this governing body hereby requests and authorizes the execution of a divided vote referendum under Section 218(d)(6) of the Social Security Act for the purpose of allowing current eligible elected officials the option of paying the Social Security and, if applicable, Medicare taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. The coverage of current elected local officials shall be effective as of _____, 20__ for those eligible officials who vote "Yes" in the divided vote Social Security referendum. The referendum will be conducted pursuant to applicable state and federal regulations by a designee of this entity under the supervision of a representative of the Public Employees Retirement Association acting as the designated State Social Security Administrator.

SECTION 3. The Public Employees Retirement Association is hereby directed to execute a modification to the section 218 Agreement between the State of Minnesota and the Secretary of Health and Human Services to secure full Social Security coverage of the eligible elected officials who vote "Yes" in the referendum and all local newly-elected officials of this governmental subdivision.

SECTION 4. Withholdings from the salaries of elected officials for the purposes provided in this resolution are hereby authorized to be made in the amounts and at such times as may be required by applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

SECTION 5. Employer contributions shall be paid from amounts appropriated for such purposes and payment of employee and employer contributions shall be paid to the Internal Revenue Service in such amounts and at such times as are designated in Internal Revenue Code.

SECTION 6. The City of Shoreview shall maintain such records and submit such reports as may be required by the Public Employees Retirement Association or the Social Security Administration.

SECTION 7. This resolution shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

STATE OF MINNESOTA
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, a representative of the City of Shoreview do hereby certify that this is a true and correct transcript of the resolution that was adopted at a meeting held on the ____ day of _____, 20__; the original of which is on file in this office.

_____ Signed	_____ Title	_____ Date
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TO: MAYOR AND COUNCILMEMBERS

**FROM: TERRY SCHWERM
CITY MANAGER**

DATE: JULY 5, 2012

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF PRELIMINARY MASTER PLAN—BUCHER PARK RENOVATION

INTRODUCTION

The 2012 Capital Improvement Program includes a project for the renovation of Bucher Park. At its April 16, 2012 meeting, the City Council authorized the hiring of Brauer and Associates to assist in the preparation of an updated Master Plan for the park, prepare plans and specifications for the project, and provide construction administration during the project. A preliminary Master Plan for Bucher Park has now been developed and staff is seeking Council input prior to moving forward with the preparation of construction plans for the project.

BACKGROUND

In the mid-2000's, the City completed a comprehensive review of the entire park system. This review, completed by Ingraham & Associates, analyzed all of the parks in the City's system and made recommendations on various improvements to the parks. Although this review found most of the City's parks to be well maintained and functional, it noted that many of the parks needed some significant updating. In 2010, the City completed the renovation of Sitzer Park, which has received very favorable comments regarding the improvements. The 2012 Capital Improvement Program includes the renovation of Bucher Park.

In April, the City hired the park planning firm Brauer & Associates to assist with this project. The Parks and Recreation Commission hosted two meetings for neighborhood residents and youth athletic associations to provide input into this project. The first meeting, in April, was held at Bucher Park and invited area residents to provide input into the type of improvements that they would like to see at the park. Attached is a copy of the programming summary notes from that meeting. In May, area residents were invited to attend the Parks and Recreation Commission meeting where two preliminary concept plans for improvements to the park were reviewed. At this meeting, area residents and the Parks and Recreation Commission provided feedback about which elements of the two concept plans they liked and disliked. The meeting was positive and residents of the area seemed excited about the planned improvements to Bucher Park.

Based on this feedback, Brauer then developed the attached preliminary Master Plan that incorporates elements from both concept plan alternatives. Some of the key elements of this preliminary Master Plan include:

- New entrance plaza and entry gateway into the park that uses decorative fencing to direct people to these entrances.
- A new larger picnic shelter that is part of the entrance plaza located between the park building and the new playground area.
- A larger expanded playground area.
- Expanded and improved trails on both the southern and northern portions of the park area.
- Improvements to an infiltration basin in the park.
- A new plaza area near the baseball fields that would include a relocated picnic shelter to improve drainage and create shade.
- Adding a second themed play area adjacent to this new ballfield plaza.
- Modest drainage improvements and regrading of the soccer fields.
- Enhanced landscaping throughout the park.
- New updated fitness stations to replace the former vita course.

The Capital Improvement Program allocates \$340,000 for this project that included \$140,000 from the General Fixed Asset Replacement fund to finance playground and other replacements and \$200,000 from the Capital Improvement Fund to finance new additions to the park.

As noted in the attached Bucher Park Master Plan Project estimate, the total cost of general park improvements is about \$340,000, which is similar to the original amount included in the CIP. There are also several alternates that the Parks and Recreation Commission and staff believe are important to complete as part of the first phase of the project including:

• Park shelter building	\$ 75,000
• Ballfield plaza	\$ 40,000
• Asphalt trail modification	\$ 20,000
• Fitness station	\$ 10,000
• Soccer field improvements	<u>\$ 50,000</u>
	\$195,000

The additional monies to finance these identified alternates to the project are available in the Capital Improvement Fund. Using an additional \$200,000 from the Capital Improvement Fund for this project does not impact the timing of future projects in the CIP. Staff believes these items would provide a more complete renovation of the park, similar to what was completed at Sitzer Park. Brauer and Associates also believe that a somewhat larger project in the \$400,000-\$450,000 range will likely attract more bidders than a project in the \$200,000-\$250,000 range.

Staff is seeking Council feedback on the Preliminary Master Plan for Bucher Park and on the plans to increase the amount of monies available for the renovation.

Request for Pickleball

Recently, the Mayor and City staff have received a few requests (see attached email) from residents asking that the City consider creating pickleball courts. Pickleball is a game that is gaining in popularity and is a cross between tennis, badminton and ping pong. It is played with a perforated plastic ball similar to a whiffle ball and a paddle that is about the size of a racquetball racket. It is played on a court that is about one-third the size of a tennis court. Attached is a short description of the game. Councilmembers can learn more about the game at the following websites:

- www.usapa.org
- www.pickleballmn.com

Pickleball is already very popular in many southern states due to a large number of retirees. It is a game that is popular with older adults, but can be played and enjoyed by people of all ages. Numerous Twin Cities suburban communities have added pickleball courts to their recreation mix in recent years. This is generally done by adding additional lines to existing tennis courts. The cities of Bloomington, Burnsville, Eden Prairie, Inver Grove Heights, Maple Grove, Minnetonka, Richfield and Woodbury have all converted tennis courts to pickleball courts. In these cases, lines are painted in a different color on the tennis court. Since the net used in pickleball is about the same height as a tennis court, it does not need to be lowered, or can be lowered slightly with a strap in the middle of the court. A few cities have actually converted some of their tennis courts to pickleball courts.

The Building and Grounds Superintendent has investigated the cost of painting additional pickleball lines on a tennis court and received a quote of \$600 per court for this work. Staff had recommended that we paint lines on two courts at Commons Park and two additional tennis courts in the northern and southern parts of the City. This work would be funded from the City's park maintenance budget.

The Park and Recreation Commission reviewed this request at their meeting on June 28th and, after receiving supporting comments from residents in attendance at the meeting, voted unanimously to recommend that the City create up to five pickleball courts by painting lines on

existing tennis courts. The Commission did recommend that the City paint lines on all of the tennis courts at two sites, rather than on only one court at two locations. They felt that it would encourage more group play, provide an opportunity for the city to run leagues or lessons, and minimize potential conflicts of users.

Staff supports this recommendation and suggests that pickleball lines be painted on the courts at Shamrock and Commons parks. These parks were selected in part because the demand for tennis is not as high at these parks as it is at other parks with tennis courts. If the Council concurs with this recommendation, lines would likely be painted at these courts in early to mid September.



Programming Summary Notes

By: Candace Amberg, Brauer & Associates, Ltd.

Date: May 1st, 2012

Re: Bucher Park Master Plan

Programming Comments: The following is a list of comments, issues and ideas raised during the programming phase of the Bucher Park Renovation Project, from the City staff, association leaders for baseball and soccer, the Parks & Recreation Commission members, and the local neighborhood residents.

1. Soccer:

- a. Currently one large soccer field is broken up into 3 smaller soccer fields for the 8 – 10 year old groups. They are currently utilizing a 120' x 180' field size with narrow safety zones between fields.
- b. The western most two fields are the most playable. The far eastern field has a history of poor drainage, poor turf and difficulty with the field sinking over time. It has been stated these are the worst soils on the site with the possibility there may be debris beneath the field that was buried and as it decomposes, the soils sink further down.
- c. Some indicated that it would be beneficial to re-grade according to the current smaller field orientation rather than grading it as one large soccer field, to allow more options for draining them properly.

2. Baseball:

- a. The ballfields have drainage issues mainly around the backstop areas and bleacher / spectator seating locations. There was a swale between the fields created to collect drainage water, but there is no outlet for the swale, making it ineffective.
- b. It was noted that kids should use the batting cages and not warm up in the turf area, as this is unsafe for those using the adjacent trails.
- c. It was noted that there are times when coaches drive up the trail to drop off baseball equipment by the ballfields.
- d. The baseball association indicated they have issues with vandalism to their equipment box and would like a permanent lockable box, if possible, to avoid this issue. Using the storage in the existing building would be a secondary option, though it is located a bit too far from the fields.

3. Tennis:

- a. There are two courts, which are in fairly good condition, but the City does intend to make improvements to the surface conditions in the next year or two.
- b. Some indicated the courts are a little too popular and it can be difficult to be able to get on them to play and were wondering if there could be a sign up sheet for use.
- c. Some indicated kids like to play on the court surfaces and would like a smaller hard court for them to play on.

4. Basketball: There were no comments directly related to the basketball court.

5. Hockey / General Skating / Sledding:

- a. The hockey rink is highly used in the winter for hockey, and in the summer for dog park use.
- b. There are no plans to pave the hockey rink for roller blade use in the summer due to poor soils in this location and the popularity of the dog run area.
- c. Some indicated that they would like the rink boards to be more aesthetic / painted.
- d. Some indicated that hockey pucks will fly towards the trail and it needs higher screening. The City indicated they may add in the black netting that would extend higher up.
- e. The general skating area is also highly used, but there were many comments about screening this area, as it is the first area seen when entering the park and is unattractive.
- f. The sledding hill is very popular. The City doesn't plow the trail at the bottom of the hill to deter a conflict of uses during the winter, but there may still be some issues with this. Some residents asked if it may be possible to adjust the trail location in this area.
- g. The City would like to add a light to the hockey light pole to shine on the bottom of the hill for winter use. The neighbors agreed as long as it doesn't shine in the adjacent neighbor's yard.
- h. There may be some erosion issues on the backside of the hill facing the pond that may need to be addressed.
- i. Kids like to climb and roll down the hill in non-winter seasons, as well as ride their bikes down it.
- j. Add benches by the sledding hill for spectators and changing skates / shoes.

6. Playground:

- a. The playground is outdated, though the swings may be salvageable.
- b. The residents like the idea of getting rid of the pea gravel.
- c. More twirling and more challenging equipment would improve the play value. They like the newer equipment, rock climbing, spinning items, zip lines, and innovative ideas that newer parks have. Many neighborhood kids choose to go to parks further away just because their play value is better. Some play areas noted for interesting equipment and layout were Pinewood Elementary for multiple age level equipment, McCullough for climbing boulders, and Sitzer Park for unique equipment.
- d. Some indicated that kids love to use the playground for tag in a circuit without touching the ground, so they would like it compatible for that.
- e. Kids like "hideout" areas or forts incorporated into the structures.
- f. Add equipment that has a fire pole.
- g. Some equipment that looks natural (like Tamarack Nature Center) and artificial turf surfacing.
- h. Some indicated more options for the older children are needed, as much of the playground is geared toward smaller kids. Older kids also prefer some "hangout" areas for gathering and socializing.
- i. Maybe a tunnel or culvert of some sort added to walk through.
- j. Some indicated a small hard court for kids would be fun and / or a smaller loop trail system for small kids on their bikes / trikes.
- k. A larger shelter structure suitable for small parties / gatherings would be desired.
- l. More seating options around the playground is desirable, especially if the shelter is being used for a party or gathering.
- m. More inclusive play for all abilities.

7. Trail System:

- a. There were numerous comments on various sections of the trail system that get flooded when it rains.
- b. Keep the loop system, but make it more interesting or meandering.

- c. The trail link to County Road J is in a very shady location, which makes it very icy in the winter.
 - d. Some would like a trail link to Co. Road J off of Mackubin.
 - e. Some indicated a trail entrance into the park off of Mackubin would be beneficial to the kids' safety.
 - f. Many indicated they liked the idea of having the exercise circuit along the trail and they used it while it was useable. Maybe consider adding in a few updated amenities along the trail.
 - g. More seating and viewing areas along the trail are needed.
 - h. Possibly widening the trail to 10' leading up to the athletic fields for loading and unloading large equipment / maintenance needs, yet deter unauthorized vehicles from driving on the trails.
 - i. Maybe widen the entire trail loop and strip it like a road for kids biking on it to pretend they are driving or even adding painted objects on the trail or on a sign adjacent to the trail for making a game out of the trail with specific stopping points.
 - j. Is there an option for making a trail connection through an empty lot on Vicki Lane?
 - k. Is there an option for a trail along the east side of Hodgson / 49 to make it safer for the southern neighborhoods to ride bike / walk to the park?
 - l. More trash receptacles and doggie stations are needed.
8. Pond and Natural Areas
- a. Most indicated they like keeping more natural vegetation along the pond since it has deterred geese from using the athletic fields and reduced the vandalism.
 - b. Some views of the pond from the trail or seating area would alright, but keep them minimal and keep the groundcover vegetation fairly thick.
 - c. Some indicated any pier or access to the pond would be a liability and it increases undesirable use after park hours.
 - d. There were a couple of comments about adding in a fishing dock, though others were opposed to this.
 - e. There were comments about improving on the vegetation types in the park and having the existing vegetation assessed for illnesses, insects, etc.
 - f. Add in vegetation that attracts birds and butterflies for viewing.
 - g. Add in some shade for spectator seating.
 - h. Some indicated the infiltration basin for the parking lot needs to be cleaned up a bit more. Anything that can be done to improve the water quality for the larger pond system would be encouraged.
9. Parking:
- a. Some indicated that 80 stalls are enough with the on-street parking, where others indicated that additional stalls may be beneficial to reduce the parking on the neighborhood streets during high usage times.
 - b. The neighbor on the south side is adamant no parking extend toward his property.
10. Safety / Security & Miscellaneous:
- a. Many were concerned about the safety of the kids going to and from the park with the local street being used as a cut through with traffic going above the speed limit. Some asked if stop signs or other measures could be added to slow traffic down by the park.
 - b. Signage is needed along Co. Road J to indicate the location of the park.
 - c. Some indicated lawn bowling / bocce ball activities would be nice for the senior population.
 - d. Disc golf, or even a couple of practice holes.
 - e. More gathering & picnic areas to bring the neighborhood / community together and allow for group events.

BUCHER PARK MASTER PLAN ESTIMATE

City of Shoreview, MN

Note: Estimates shown are preliminary numbers based on master plan elements only and do not account for actual site conditions and unknown factors that may affect the construction costs.

General Park Improvements:

Removals & Construction Surveying.....	20,000
General Earthwork & Erosion Control (not including soccer fields).....	20,000
Infiltration Basin Improvements.....	20,000
Parking Lot Modifications.....	6,000
Asphalt Trail Modifications (southern trail segment & entrance to ballfield)	27,500
New Playground Equipment	90,000
New Playground Area (trails, concrete curb, resilient surfacing, & benches)	50,000
Concrete Entrance Plaza & Ornamental Fencing	52,000
Park Monument Sign.....	6,000
Site Amenities (budget for bike racks, trail benches, fountain, etc.).....	18,000
Restoration & Landscaping.....	33,000
* Utilities (storm water & electrical).....	unknown

Total: 342,500

**Note: utilities are unknown at this time and are not included in the estimate.*

Alternates:

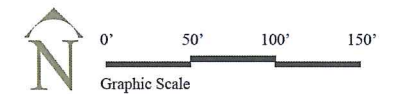
Park Shelter Building (shelter, concrete pad, grills & tables)	75,000
* Soccer Field Improvements (re-grading & minimal draitile)	50,000
Ballfield Plaza (concrete & reinstalled shelter).....	40,000
Additional Asphalt Trail Modifications	20,000
Fitness Stations (budget)	10,000
Portable Restroom Enclosure	6,000
Playground Umbrella's	15,000
Themed Playground (equipment & surfacing - budget).....	60,000
Safety Netting (Ballfield and Hockey Rinks - budget)	50,000
Landscape Improvements (budget)	15,000

Total: 341,000

**Note: more extensive drainage improvements involving soils corrections and draitile system could range between \$250,000 - \$400,000 depending on the extent of correction needed, which would be determined with soil boring investigations.*

Bucher Park - Preliminary Master Plan

County Road J



Trail Connection:

Park trail connects to trail along County Road J along Mackubin Street

Fitness Stations:

New fitness stations placed along the park trail

Parking Lot:

Remains as is with removed island and improved HC parking stalls

Playground:

Improved playground - refer to enlargement plan

Entrance Plaza:

Entrance plaza for improved sense of entry into the park with ornamental fencing and planting beds - refer also to enlargement plan

Monument Sign:

Park monument sign surrounded by ornamental landscaping

Trail Modifications:

Park trails slightly modified in specific areas to improve site access, improve drainage, enhance curvilinear flow through the park, and to provide additional separation by the sledding hill

Infiltration Basin:

Expanded and improved basin with naturalized edge and small seating area overlooking basin

Landscape Improvements:

Added landscaping internal to the park, increase screening / buffering in some areas, add native plants along shoreline, remove invasives and open select views of pond

Ballfield Improvements:

Improve drainage, add plaza space for proper access to seating areas, relocate small shelter to plaza and add safety netting to avoid stray balls flying onto both playground areas and spectator seating

Themed Play Area:

Creative playground area with themed play - fencing along south side to control stray soccer balls

Soccer Improvements:

Improve drainage and provide approx. 30' between each field

Pond Edge

Allow for a naturalized edge along the pond and open up select views of water - refer to enlargement plan for additional information

Bucher Park - Preliminary Master Plan Enlargements

Playground:

- Updated playground equipment allowing for better age separation between pre-school and elementary ages with swings in their own container
- Paths around playground are striped to look like road lanes with mini road signs placed in select areas
- Seating areas with shade structures placed around the playground
- New bike racks and drinking fountain

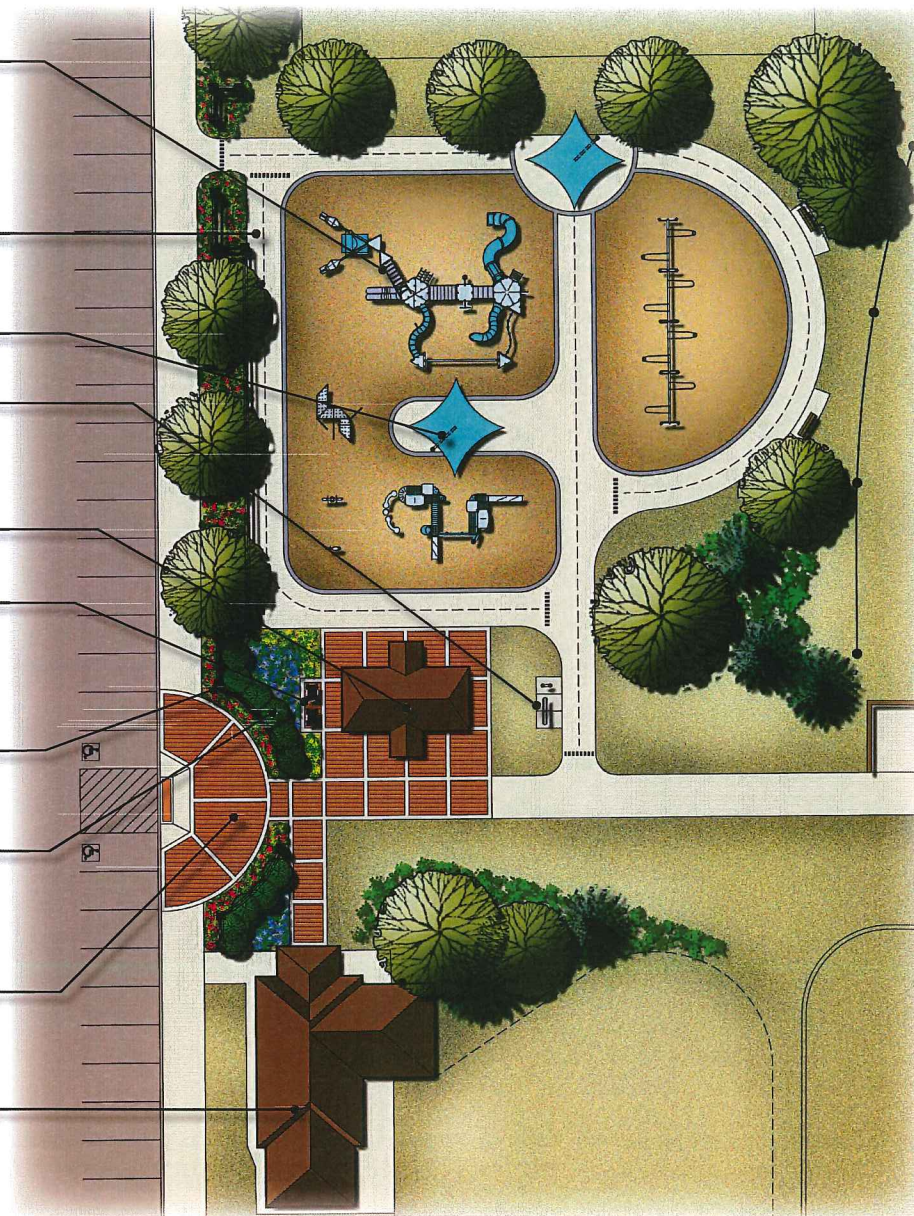
Picnic Shelter:

- New, larger picnic shelter to accommodate larger groups
- Adjacent grills with tables beneath the shelter

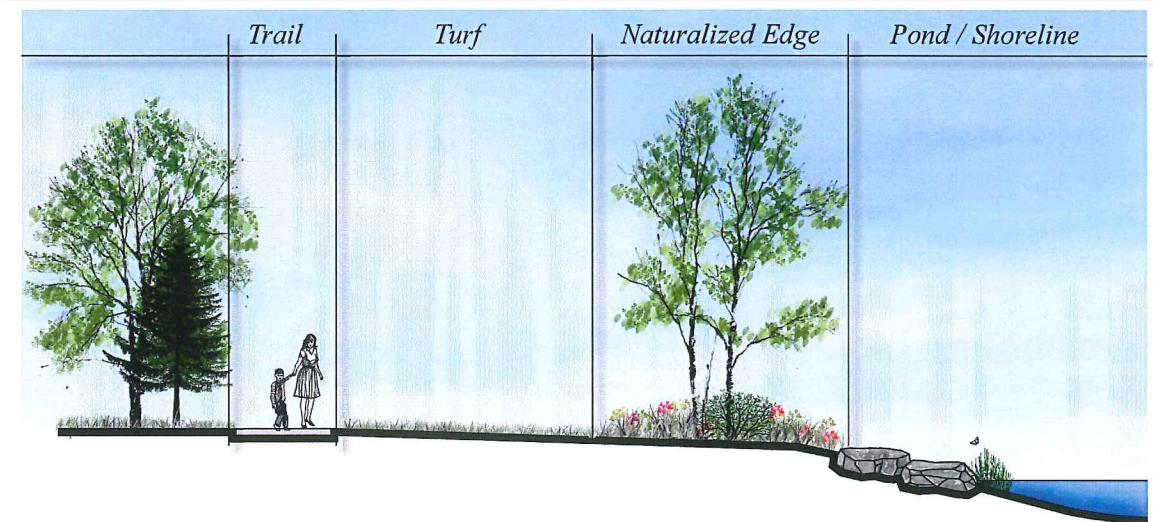
Entrance Plaza:

- Ornamental fence frames the entrance and separates the playground from the parking lot
- Landscaped planting beds extend along the ornamental fence to improve site aesthetics and enhance the main park entrance
- Colored concrete or pavers draw attention on the ground plane

Existing Warming House Building



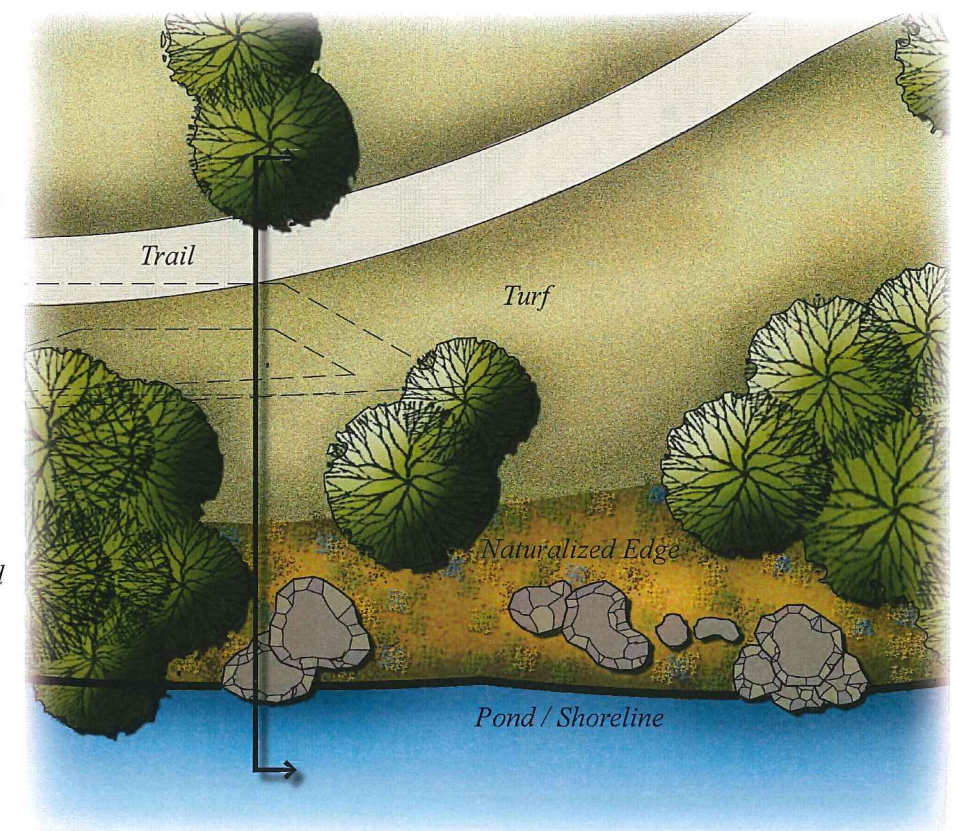
Playground & Entrance Enlargement Plan



Shoreline Section

Shoreline Improvements:

- Open up random views of the water in select areas to view from the trail
- Implement plan to control invasive plants and enhance native grasses and forbs for shoreline stabilization, improving water quality, controlling waterfowl access to park, and improving aesthetics
- Large flat rocks can be installed in areas with erosion concerns for soil stabilization



Shoreline Enlargement Plan

Are you familiar with a sport called PickleBall? (www.usapb.org) It is a cross between tennis & ping pong - one of the fastest growing sports today. It is very popular in the South (retirement communities) but is catching on here & is becoming popular here. It is a great work out - a game that can be picked up fairly quickly without lessons, making it easy for entire families to play.

Woodbury, Eden Prairie & Rosemount are equipping tennis courts to handle both sports . Woodbury now has 6 courts just dedicated to PickleBall.

The Shoreview Y has an indoor court that they striped & is dual purpose – & a temporary net that they put up. But many of us are not Y members.

I (along with friends) have been driving to Woodbury to play & would like to work with Shoreview to get a court. Some of the suburbs have just added pickleball striping to a tennis court to make it dual purpose which seems like a great idea to start. I see many tennis courts standing empty & think it would be great to try & increase use for a larger portion of the community.

The Parks & Rec Director at Rosemount told me that they had a court striped for less than \$300.00.

I am not sure where to start in our City government - City Council – Parks & Rec ??

I would appreciate any guidance you can provide.

Bonnie Haugen
651-481-8592



Terry Schwerm <tschwerm@shoreviewmn.gov>

pickleball courts

1 message

greg & val <ruby2day@q.com>
To: tschwerm@shoreviewmn.gov

Wed, Jun 27, 2012 at 1:02 PM

Terry,

Thank you for responding back so quickly regarding the need for some pickleball courts in Shoreview. We had gone down to Arizona 2 years ago and learned how to play

Pickleball. We fell in love with the game. When I got back to Minnesota and was unable to find any courts. Since then we have found a very large community of pickleball

Players. Woodbury has a wonderful outdoor court with 6 nets. It is in a park called Shawnee Park. It was 2 tennis courts converted to 6 pickleball courts. They went from

About 10 members to over 100 in a year. In the winter Battle Creek Community Center is available almost every morning for a few hours. There is a large percent of us

Coming from the Shoreview, Lino Lakes, and Blaine area. I know there are tennis courts not fully utilized that could be converted. Thank you for taking this into consideration.

I am forwarding some pictures of Brooklyn Parks new courts. It works out better to not use the tennis nets, but portable nets would then be required-and a lock box to keep

Equipment in. Let me know what time the meeting is tomorrow-my husband and I would like to attend.

Valerie Poechmann

What is Pickleball

Hi, my name is Pickles, the family cocker spaniel of one of the co-inventors of pickleball. I used to chase stray balls and then hide in the bushes, so they named the game after me. I am very proud.

Pickleball is a fun game that is played on a badminton court with the net lowered to 34 inches at the center. It is played with a perforated plastic baseball (similar to a whiffle ball) and wood or composite paddles. It is easy for beginners to learn, but can develop into a quick, fast-paced, competitive game for experienced players. [Watch a pickleball video.](#)
[Pickleball Rules Summary](#)

[Visit the Training Room](#) for beginner's tutorials, playing tips, and instructional video clips.

[PickleballMania](#) A humorous look at the addictive nature of pickleball.

Pickleball Rules Summary

Revised: November 1, 2007. ***Note: This is an abbreviated form of the rules to give a quick overview of how the game is played. See the official rules at usapa.org/officialrules for more information. If there is a conflict between this summary and the official rules, the official rules prevail. .***

The serve must be hit underhand and each team must play their first shot off the bounce. After the ball has bounced once on each side, then both teams can either volley the ball in the air or play it off the bounce. This is called the "double bounce rule" because the ball must hit twice (once on each side) before it can be volleyed. This eliminates the serve and volley advantage and prolongs the rallies. To volley a ball means to hit it in the air without first letting it bounce.

The non-volley zone is the 7-foot zone on both sides of the net. No volleying is permitted within the non-volley zone. This rule prevents players from executing smashes from a position within the zone. When volleying the ball, the player may not step on or over the line. It is a fault if the player's momentum causes the player or anything the player is wearing or carrying to touch the non-volley zone. It is a fault even if the ball is declared dead before the player touches the zone. A player may be in the non-volley zone

at any other time. The non-volley zone is sometimes referred to as the kitchen.

Both players on the serving team are allowed to serve, and a team shall score points only when serving. A game is played to eleven points and a team must win by two points. Rallies are lost by failing to return the ball in bounds to the opponent's court before the second bounce, stepping into the non-volley zone and volleying the ball, or by violating the double-bounce rule. The hand is considered an extension of the paddle. The player loses the rally if the ball hits any other part of his body or clothing.

The server must keep both feet behind the baseline during the serve with at least one foot on the court surface at the time the ball is struck.. The serve is made underhand. The paddle must contact the ball below the waist. The serve is made diagonally cross court and must clear the non-volley zone. The non-volley line is a short line for the serve (the serve is a fault if it hits the line). All other lines are good at all times. Only one serve attempt is allowed, except in the event of a let (the ball touches the net on the serve, and lands on the proper service court). Let serves are replayed. At the start of each new game, only one player on the first serving team is permitted to serve and fault before giving up the ball to the opponents. Thereafter both members of each team will serve and fault before the ball is turned over to the opposing team. When the receiving team wins the serve, the player in the right hand court will always serve first.

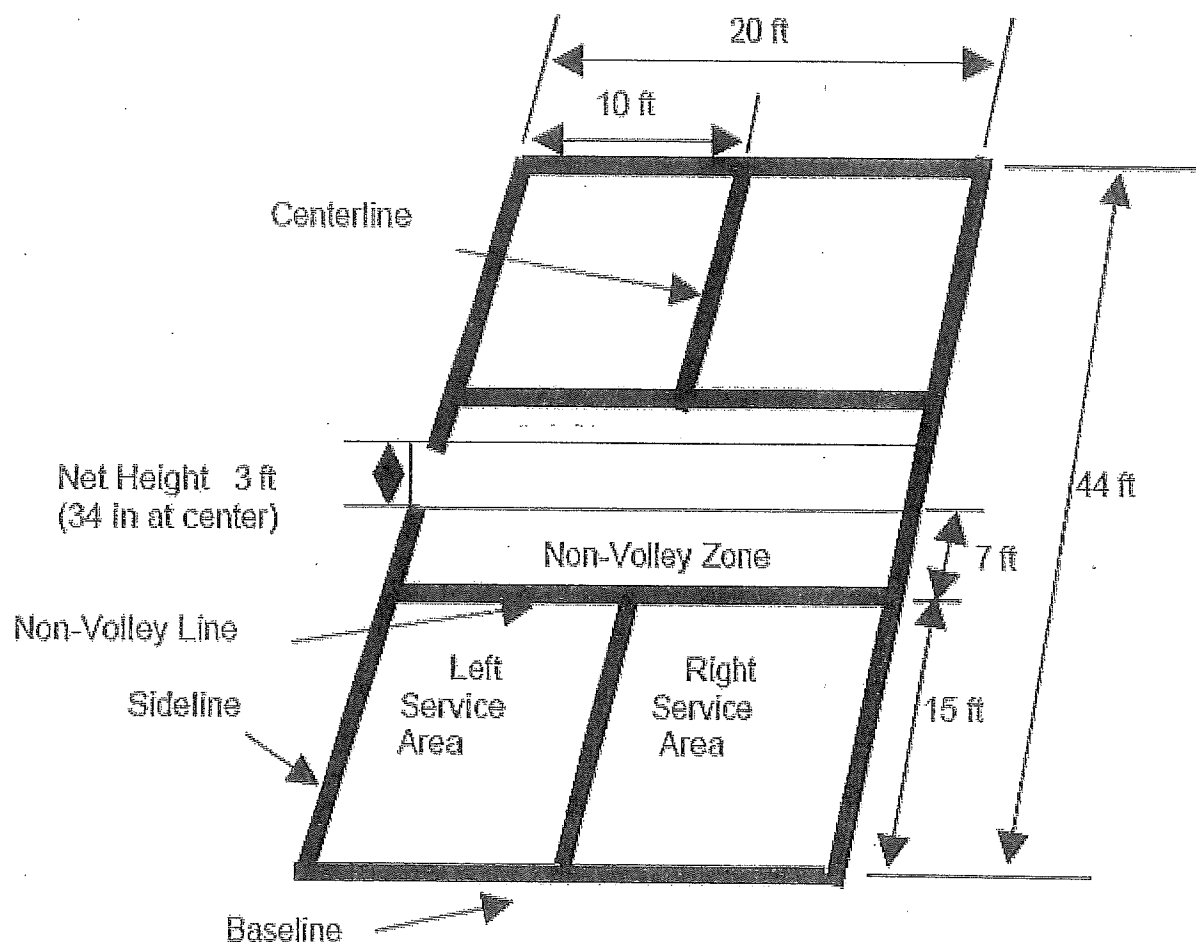
When the serving team wins a point, the server moves to the other side of the serving team's court. Note that if the serve rotation is done properly, the serving team's score will always be even when the player that started the game on the right side is on the right side and odd when that player is on the left side.

Singles Play: The server serves from the right side when his score is even and from the left side when his score is odd.

Rule exception: Games are usually won by two points. In some situations, event directors may choose to win by one to speed up play.

Pickleball Court Dimensions

Also see [Suggestions for Laying Out a Pickleball Court](#)



A. Court Specifications. The dimensions and measurements for the standard pickleball court are:

A.1. The court shall be a rectangle 20 feet wide (6.10 m) and 44 feet long (13.41 m) for both singles and doubles matches. See Figure 2-1.

A.2. A total playing area 30 feet wide (9.14 m) and 60 feet long (18.28 m) is the minimum size that is recommended. A total size of 34 feet by 64 feet is preferred.

A.3. Court measurements shall be made to the outside of the lines. The lines should be 2 inches (5.1 cm) in width and the same color, clearly contrasting with the color of the court surface.

B. Lines and Areas. The lines and areas of the standard pickleball court are:

B.1. Baselines. The lines parallel to the net at each end of the court are

the baselines.

B.2. Sidelines. The lines perpendicular to the net on each side of the court are the sidelines.

B.3. Non-Volley Lines. The lines on each side of the net between the sidelines that are parallel to the net are the non-volley lines. These lines are located 7 feet (2.13m) from the net.

B.4. Non-Volley Zones. The zones on each side of the net between the non-volley lines and the net are the non-volley zones.

B.5. Centerlines. The lines on each side of the net bisecting the non-volley lines and the baselines are the centerlines.

B.6. Service Areas. The intersections of the non-volley zone line, the centerline and the baseline create two service areas, the left service area and the right service area.

C. Net Specifications.

C.1. Material. The net may be made of any netted material.

C.2. Net Size. The net length shall be at least 20 feet (6.1 m) extending from one sideline to the other. The net width shall be at least 2? feet (.8 m).

C.3. Mesh Size. The net? mesh size must be sufficiently small to prevent a ball from passing through it.

C.4. Height. The net shall be suspended over the center of the court and shall be 36 inches (.914 m) high at the sidelines and 34 inches (.86 m) high at the center of the court.

C.5. Center Strap. A center strap may be placed at the center of the net to enable easy adjustment to the 34 in. (.86 cm) requirement at center.

C.6. Net Edge. The top of the net should be edged with a 2 inch (5 cm) white binding over a cord or cable running through the binding. This binding must rest upon the cord or cable.

C.7. Posts. Net posts should be placed outside the sidelines. Recommended height of the post is 36 inches (.914 m) and recommended placement is 12 inches (30.48cm) from the sideline.

Tennis Court Conversion

The USAPA receives many questions about how to lay out pickleball courts on a tennis court. This page shows several of the possibilities. Also see [Revitalizing Underutilized Courts with Pickleball.doc](#) an article by David Johnson, USAPA Media Relations Chair.



One pickleball court per tennis court.

The simplest way is to just lower the tennis net to 34" in the center. Lines can be painted on the court for pickleball. Then the court can be used for both tennis and pickleball very easily. The pickleball lines are red in the photo on the right. Because of the size of the tennis court, you might want to have some sort of temporary barrier for the balls so that they don't have to be chased the full length of the tennis court.

The center strap could be used to bring the net down to 34 inches in the center. If the tension on the net cord is very tight, the tension might have to be loosened slightly by adjusting the ratchet on the net post.

Where permission can be obtained to drill holes at the sidelines, [see this pdf file \(189 KB\)](#) for a method of setting the correct height at the sidelines.

TO: MAYOR, CITY COUNCIL, AND CITY MANAGER

FROM: MARK MALONEY, PE, PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR/CITY ENGINEER

DATE: JULY 5, 2012

SUBJ: HAWES/DEMAR/RUSTIC CONCRETE PAVEMENT NOISE

City staff recently met with Monica Keyport, 163 Demar Avenue, and a few other residents of the Hawes/Demar/Rustic neighborhood to obtain more information concerning the vehicle noise associated with the joints in the concrete pavements placed during the 2010 construction season. It was determined that the noise created by vehicles traveling normal speeds on the road was noticeable, both inside the homes and out, and probably beyond what is normally encountered in Shoreview neighborhoods with recently reconstructed streets.

Staff has received quotes from qualified contractors to perform a “diamond grinding surface treatment” on all of the concrete pavement surface that was placed for the streets in the 2010 Street Renewal Project. It is expected that this treatment will reduce (but not completely eliminate) the noise associated with tires passing over the formed joints in the concrete pavements and provide noticeable improvement for the homeowners in the neighborhood. The estimated cost of the work is approximately \$33,000 and could be scheduled yet this summer.

The streets in the 2010 Street Renewal Project (Hawes/Demar/Rustic) represent the first low volume, residential normal concrete pavements in Shoreview, and there isn't a precedent in our market for a pavement noise mitigation strategy for neighborhood streets. Ms. Keyport has invited Councilmembers to stop out and check the noise that is caused by cars traveling on the roadway. Her email address is efkmgk@yahoo.com. Staff is seeking Council direction regarding City's response to the neighborhood.

Pavement surface grinding techniques provide safer, smoother and quieter roads

John Roberts

Executive Director

International Grooving and Grinding Association

West Coxsackie, New York

Municipalities continue to search for the most economical and easily constructed repair techniques for their roadways. Long-lasting, durable road surfaces are necessary to provide good traction, while providing a smooth and quiet ride. Concrete surface techniques in use today have increased the lifespan and effectiveness of both new and rehabilitated pavements at a very competitive cost, effectively immune to the price fluctuations in the petroleum market.

Conventional diamond grinding

Diamond grinding is an excellent procedure to repair Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) pavement roughness, increase friction and reduce tire/pavement noise. The method uses closely spaced, diamond saw blades

that gently abrade away the top surface of the concrete. The level surface is achieved by running the blade assembly at a predetermined level across the pavement surface. The uncut layer between each saw cut breaks off, leaving a level surface (at a macroscopic level) with longitudinal texture. The result is a pavement that is smooth, safe, quiet and pleasing to ride on.

Diamond grinding of concrete pavement leaves a surface which is often as good as and oftentimes better than a new pavement. In reducing the bumps and dips from the pavement surface, the dynamic loading caused by heavy wheel loads is decreased, resulting in lower stresses and less damage to the pavement. Diamond grinding reduces road noise by providing a longitudinal texture,

which is quieter than transverse textures. The longitudinal texture also enhances surface macro-texture and skid resistance in polished pavements.

Conventional diamond grinding is most often used as part of a comprehensive Concrete Pavement Preservation (CPP) program, which usually includes a combination of full-depth repair, partial-depth repair, dowel bar retrofit, joint and crack resealing, slab stabilization, cross-stitching of longitudinal cracks, grooving and diamond grinding. While conventional diamond grinding can be used to restore old and worn pavement to a like-new condition, it can also be utilized to address problems on new pavements such as tire/pavement noise, built-in construction roughness and inadequate surface texture. As a matter of fact, some states are now specifying conventional diamond grinding as a final surface texture on their new concrete pavements and bridge decks. Additionally there are a number of states that now require diamond grinding on new asphalt pavements that do not meet smoothness requirements.

Diamond grinding in Iowa

In Ames, Iowa, two roads that cross through the heart of the town as well as the Iowa State University campus were in need of some well-deserved repair. With a profile index of 100 inches per mile and transverse joint faulting in excess of one inch, this pavement rode rough. A four-lane section totaling 2.56 miles was identified for repair. Although the



Diamond grinding in process on a city street



Two pavement surface techniques—diamond grinding and NGCS—have made our nation's roadways safer, smoother and quieter.

City of Ames would often consider using an asphalt overlay for this type of repair, they instead opted to use concrete pavement restoration (CPR) with diamond grinding.

Having learned of the success other municipalities have had with CPR, the City wanted to evaluate the life-cycle costs of each process to determine where taxpayers' dollars are best spent. The methods selected were full-depth repair and diamond grinding followed by joint resealing.

The project began July 20, 2009 and was completed July 31, well ahead of the Aug. 17 deadline. The result for taxpayers is a safe, smooth pavement delivered in just a few weeks that is expected to last at least 15 more years. The profile index now measures 14 inches per mile, an 86 percent improvement in ride quality. With a total project cost of only \$267,697, the City has realized that CPR with diamond grinding is a sustainable, cost-effective answer for their concrete pavement maintenance.

The Next Generation Concrete Surface

Quiet, safe travel has always been the goal of roadway owners and consultants alike, a fact not lost on the concrete pavement industry. Through extensive research and testing, an innovative grinding technique for concrete surfaces—the

Next Generation Concrete Surface (NGCS)—now exists for even quieter travel, increased friction and improved ride.

NGCS is a diamond saw-cut surface designed to provide a consistent profile absent of positive or upward texture, resulting in a uniform land profile design with a predominantly negative texture which accounts for the very low noise characteristic of this surface type. It is a hybrid texture that resembles a combination of diamond grinding and longitudinal grooving. The texture uses diamond-tipped saw blades mounted on conventional diamond grinding and grooving equipment. This texture can be used for both new construction and rehabilitation of existing surfaces and should be applied in areas where the need for tire pavement noise reduction is especially acute.

The NGCS surface was developed through a partnership with the International Grooving and Grinding Association (IGGA), American Concrete Pavement Association (ACPA), Portland Cement Association (PCA) and Purdue University. Following the Purdue research, extensive field testing and evaluation were conducted for three years by Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) at the MnROAD pavement research facility.

NGCS in Minnesota

In September 2010, MnDOT, the Concrete Paving Association of Minnesota (CPAM) and IGGA hosted a live demonstration of NGCS construction on the I-35 project site in Duluth.

This high-traffic thoroughfare in Minnesota was the first large-scale use of NGCS. Two segments of the I-35 Duluth Mega Project were involved: I-35 northbound and southbound from approximately Boundary Ave (CSAH 14) to Central Avenue and I-35 northbound and southbound from 21st Avenue East to 26th Avenue East.

"At the newest portion of I-35, right where it ends, are several hotels and they were voicing concerns about the noise. MnDOT was currently doing rehab on the road, so we decided to try this noise reducing technique. NGCS was chosen because we were looking for a grinding pattern that was quieter," said Pat Huston, MnDOT District 1 Resident Construction Engineer.

The newly quiet highway I-35 recently made the front-page news of the local newspaper, lauding the success of the new concrete surface treatment. Even local businesses were commenting on the decreased sound level. "The response to the quieter ride has been overwhelming," said John Roberts, Executive Director of the International Grooving and Grinding Association. "Residents have called in asking how the roads became so quiet."

Leading the way

Two pavement surface techniques—diamond grinding and NGCS—have made our nation's roadways safer, smoother and quieter. Research continues to find new twists on existing technology to make our roads more functional for longer timespans. As municipalities continue investing in preserving roads to increase their lifespan, these techniques have

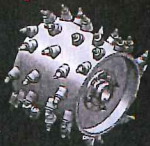
Trackless VEHICLES SERIES 6



FEATURE ATTACHMENT Cold Planers



Asphalt Drum

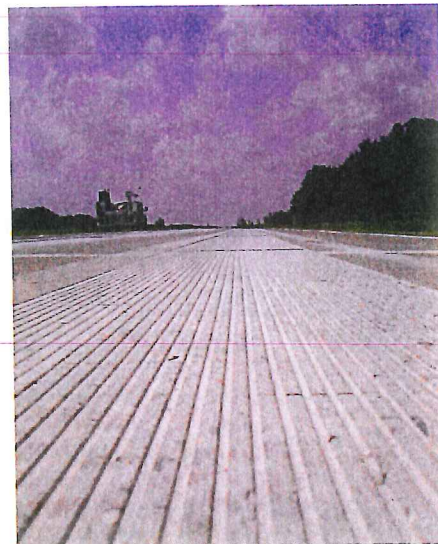


The Asphalt Cold Planer is ideal for repairs to asphalt abutting manhole covers, curbsides, gutters and driveways. It is also used for pothole repair and utility cuts. The Trackless Series MT6 is available with a 10:1 planetary deep reduction transfer case which, when shifted into deep low, gives the operator a speed range of 0 - 10 feet/minute. Achieving creeper gear speeds any other way may be less expensive but with Trackless deep reduction, the wheel torque is 10 times what it normally would be in low range. This provides smoother, surge-free asphalt or concrete milling with very precise control. Compare against all others and see the difference for yourself.

Concrete Drum



The Concrete Cold Planer has approximately three times as many picks and operates at a higher speed. The primary function of the concrete planer is to mill down sidewalk toe trips caused by frost heave and to mill wheelchair access ramps.



The close-up shows the predominantly negative texture on this Next Generation Concrete Surface.

become part of the standard toolbox used by public works officials.

About IGGA

The International Grooving and Grinding Association (IGGA) is a nonprofit trade association founded in 1972 by a group of dedicated industry professionals committed to the development of the diamond grinding and grooving process for surfaces constructed with Portland cement concrete and asphalt. In 1995, the IGGA joined in affiliation with the American Concrete Pavement Association (ACPA) to represent its newly formed Concrete Pavement Restoration Division. The IGGA/ACPA CPR Division now serves as the technical resource and industry representative in the marketing of optimized pavement surfaces, concrete pavement restoration and pavement preservation around the world. The mission of IGGA is to serve as the leading promotional and technical resource for acceptance and proper use of diamond grinding and grooving as well as Concrete Pavement Preservation (CPP) and restoration. For more information, visit www.igga.net.



Snow Blowers (Standard or Ribbon)
Angle Plows, V-Plows
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Leaf Loader with Truck Loading Chute
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Rotary Finishing Mowers
Specialty Mowers & Turf Equipment



Infrared Asphalt Heater & Generator
Asphalt and Concrete Cold Planers
Line and Stencil Painting



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